

Answer to Mr. Paine's Letter continued
Learning
(—213—)
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1791.

[Whole No. 262.]

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,
To Mr. PAINE's Letter, and to several other publi-
cations of a similar nature.

(CONTINUED.)

IT appears that the question depends entirely upon the manner of crowning the government. What the monarchists would do by individual unity, the republicans would do by a collective body. I do not accuse the last of failing to perceive the necessity of unity in action, and I do not deny that it may be possible to establish this unity in a senate or superior council of execution. But I believe, that it would be ill-constituted under a multitude of reports of committees; and that, in order to preserve all the advantages of which the unity of action is capable, it should not be separated from individual unity.

Thus, in our system, the government is composed of a first monarch, the elector and irresponsible, in whose name act six monarchs, named by him and responsible. After these are the directors of the departments.

In the other, a senate or council, named by the departments, or by the legislative assembly, would be in the first degree of execution; then the administration of the departments.

Those who aim at investigating an image with abstract notions, may figure a monarchical government as ending in a point, and a republican government in a platform; but the advantages which we attribute to one form rather than the other, are so important, that they cannot be conveyed by a simple image. I do not give the exposition of them; this is not the place; but I am not unwilling to repeat, that in the two points here mentioned, consist the distinctive characters of the two systems; that is to say, the difference which there is between an individual responsible decision, withheld by an irresponsible electing will, and a decision by a majority discharged of all legal responsibility. The consequences will be deduced elsewhere.

The republicans and we, may, moreover, differ upon many great questions, referring to social regulation, though there may be no reason to acknowledge any difference between republicanism and monarchism. For example, several combinations may be imagined, in the election of the council or senate of execution, with the design of extending them more or less to the deliberating administrative bodies. So may we also admit, that there may be more than one method proper to regulate what is called the succession to the throne: for there is a latitude of opinion to be either a republican or a monarchist, according to several varieties.

If it is enquired, and I have no doubt that the enquiry will be made, what is my opinion with respect to the hereditary right of the monarch elector—I answer without hesitation, that, in good theory, a hereditary transmission of an office, whatever it is, can never accord with the laws of a true representation. Hereditaryship, in this sense, is as much an attain upon principle, as an outrage upon society. But let us refer to the history of all elective monarchies or principalities. Is there one in which the elective mode is not still worse than the hereditary succession?

What more than they have done could have been performed in the two years past by men, at bottom, like others; that is to say, who can judge only by that which they know, and who, for the most part, know that only to be possible which has been already done? And if they had thought themselves able to enter into the examination of this question, would it have been for them to balance against an absurd, but peaceable hereditaryship, the equally absurd custom of election, which is also oftentimes accompanied with a civil war? At present, indeed, we are habituated to an elective mode, and have sufficiently reflected to believe, that there may exist a great variety of combinations in that respect.

There is certainly one very applicable to the first public function. It appears to me to unite all the advantages attributed to hereditary, without any of its inconveniences; and the advantages of election, without its dangers. Nevertheless, I am far from thinking that circumstances are favorable for producing a change in this respect of the decreed Constitution, and I am very glad to deliver my opinion strongly upon this subject. The obstacles, I admit, are no longer the same; but have they therefore all disappeared, and have not some new ones arisen? Would an interior division be an indifferent transaction, at the era in which we are placed? The National Assembly is secure of the union of all parts of France for the Constitution, as already known.

An universal wish appears for the completion and the confirmation of it throughout with uniformity, and with a force capable of giving empire to the law. Would it be reasonable to take this moment for throwing an apple of discord in the midst of the departments, and hazarding incongruities in the decrees, to which it might be hereafter so difficult to place limits? If the nation will one day explain itself by a Constituent Assembly as to the place of the Monarchy, whether it shall become elective, or remain hereditary, we may not, on that account, lose monarchy, since there will always remain what is its essence, an individual decision, as well on the part of the acting Monarchs, as the Monarch elector. In short, I hope, that as the public opinion is simplifying more and more in political matters, the triangle monarchy will be generally perceived to be more suitable than the republican platform to that division of powers which is the true bulwark of public liberty.

[To be concluded in our next.]

EXTRACT OF AN ADDRESS TO FARMERS.

[From the Albany Gazette.]

YOU will probably arrive at the dignity of representative—this is your field of battle, death or glory here await you—money must not now be so much your object, or at least it must not appear to be, as fame—though there are strokes frequently to be made worth hazarding a little character for—let the rights of the people and of your constituents in particular be continually in your mouth—no matter what the subject of debate is, never consider it worth a moment's thought, speak to it or from it with earnestness and volubility; dash, like Wilkinson, through thick and thin, till you have attained your great and last object, which will be either to be considered by government as a troublesome man, and silenced with an office, in which you may sit down easily for life—or be placed in the chair of state,

by those whose rights and liberties you have so nobly contended for. Should the latter of these events take place, and I see nothing to hinder, you will have arrived to the zenith—and your only care now ought to be to preserve yourself there—fill the country with judges, justices and officers of every description—no matter for character or abilities, it is their votes and interest only which you are to look to—but it is needless to give you further advice—when you are once in the chair, if you have a little sense and a great deal of cunning, it will be impossible to get you out.

TIMON.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 29.

ON Monday evening an extraordinary sitting was held on the interesting situation of the Isle of St. Domingo, which lasted to the unusual hour of 11, and in which some warm personalities were employed, that will probably have fatal consequences. A coalition seems to be formed in the Colonial Committee, at the head of which is M. Barnave, who insists upon the revocation of the decree of the 15th of May.

M. De Tracy, Brostaret, Perisse da Luc, and Rochefoucault, gave notice, that they should resign their places in the committee; and in assigning their reasons for their resignation, these gentlemen successively displayed such a scene of despotism exercised in the committee, as to render it impossible for any members out of the party to be heard.

AUGUST 31.

The order of the day was, the further consideration of the best mode of fixing a national convention for altering any part of the present constitution.

The principal speech on this occasion, and upon which the principal part of the ensuing decree was founded, was made by M. Frocheau, the friend of the celebrated Mirabeau.

After having demonstrated the principles of the national sovereignty and the necessity of not departing from those on which representative governments are founded; he concluded, with proposing, that two sorts of assemblies should be appointed, one of which, under the title of a national convention, should be authorized to revise, retouch, and modify any parts of the constitution; and the other, under the denomination of the constituent assembly, should be charged with the function of new modelling the constitution entirely, if necessary. The legislative body should have the sole right of convoking one or other of these assemblies; to have an authoritative effect; three successive legislatures must express their desire with regard to the calling of these assemblies; and in order to prevent cabal, the same members must not be eligible to the legislatures succeeding that which has begun to express its desire for this change.

Many spoke on this interesting subject, among the most distinguished of whom was M. Barnave, who with his usual precision, observed, that the end of all government, is tranquility and liberty conjoined; but these two great advantages the people themselves are most liable to destroy with their own hands, from being led to act by general ideas, under the guidance of artful and eloquent demagogues, who have their own private views at bottom. The people are no doubt the only legal sovereign; when they have established a representative government, the public power resides in those representatives; the people can only exercise the sovereignty by elections.

The decree with which the debate ended, is couched in the following terms:

"Whenever three following legislatures shall express a uniform wish to reform a part of the constitution, a revision may take place.

"The fourth legislature shall be charged with examining the articles on which the three preceding legislatures shall have demanded a revision.

"The members of the third legislature cannot be named to the fourth."

M. de la Fayette proposed, that the mode adopted by the American States should be adopted, according to which the nominal appeal is referred to in the three legislative assemblies, and the names of those voting for a reform are printed. This proposal was referred to the committee of constitution.

After this business was concluded, a number of curious and interesting papers were read relative to the Isle of St. Domingo.

P A R I S, September 5.

THE Grand Constitutional Chart is at length finished, and was on Saturday last presented to the King: who received it with a countenance in which much outward satisfaction was depicted.

The members met in the Hall of the Assembly at six o'clock in the evening; but it was half past eight before every thing was ready.

M. Vernier, the President, then intimated, that he had waited on the King, and announced their intentions; and that his Majesty was ready to receive them.

On this the deputation moved on towards the Palace of the Thuilleries, between a double row of National Guards, flambeaux preceding, following, and accompanying them, and martial music striking up, and continuing during the procession.

Having arrived at the Palace, the Deputation was immediately ushered into the Grand Council Chamber, and introduced to the King, who was seated on a throne, surrounded by his Ministers, and a great number of other people of distinction.

M. Thouret then advanced, and spoke as follows:

"The Representatives of the Nation who present to your Majesty the Constitutional act, which consecrates the imprescriptible-Rights of the French Nation; which gives to the throne its true dignity, and which organizes the Government of the Empire."

The King instantly replied:

"I now receive the Constitution presented to me by the National Assembly. I shall inform them of my resolution, after the shortest possible delay which the examination of such an important object demands.

"I am resolved to remain in Paris; I shall give the necessary orders to the Commandant-General of the national Parisian troops respecting my guards."

The Deputation having received this answer, and M. Thouret having asked and obtained a copy of it in writing, for the satisfaction of the Assembly, they instantly returned with the same ceremony that they had set out.

Yesterday the Thuilleries were opened, all the centinels posted to prevent the entrance of strangers, being removed.

A prodigious crowd of citizens having gone to the chapel during the morning service, on the entrance of the King and Queen to hear Mass, a number of voices exclaimed, Vive la Nation! Vive la Constitution!

His Majesty, who was taken unawares, being unable to hide his emotion at this circumstance, burst into tears. On this the audience cried out, Vive le Roi! Vive la Liberte! One person in particular pronounced with a loud and distinct voice, Vive le Premier Roi constitutional des Francois!

V I E N N A, August 17.

Accounts are received here, that after the last rencontre between the van of the Turkish army the Russians, the Grand Vizier assembled all his army, the flower of which consisted of 80,000 men, and the rest he divided into two divisions, consisting of 30,000 men each; he then assembled all his officers, and gave them such orders as he thought proper, and in a speech of great energy told them, that he had no doubt of obtaining a victory over the enemy if they and the men under their command would do their duty. Immediately after this they attacked the Russians, between Galacz and Maczyn, and a bloody contest ensued, the certain issue of which is not known; some say the Russians had the advantage, whilst others assert that the Muscovites were beat, and had 12,000 men killed upon the spot.

L O N D O N, September 9.

How strangely are the French altered! It was lately represented as a degradation in the Assembly to exclude a member of the Royal Family from the rights of a citizen. How infinite formerly was the distinction between Prince and Citizen!

The French Elections do not seem to meet with so many difficulties in general as in Paris.—At Chartres, the Electoral Assembly chose nine Deputies to the new Legislature in one day.

An authentic list has been published, containing the names of no less than eighty-nine persons, proposed as candidates for the office of Governor to the Dauphin.

SAVANNAH, October 6.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 24th ult. mentions, that his excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the hon. Nathan Brownson, Esq. and generals Twigs and Clarke, commissioners to attend the running of the temporary line between this state and the Creek nation.

Mr. Ellicot (lately arrived from the Northward) and the commissioners, we are informed, have gone from Augusta to perform the above mentioned business.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 8.

We are informed, that the Hon. Isaac Holmes, Esq. lieutenant governor of this state, has been appointed collector of the customs for the district of South-Carolina, in the room of George Abbot Hall, Esq. deceased.

NEWBERN, October 15.

Last week a Sloop was cast away on the coast of this State, between Occacock and Beaufort. There were on board of her but one man, who says his name is Nathan Round, and a lad named Maxwell. The Cargo consisted of twenty-three hogheads of sugar, about twenty casks of gin, a chest of tea, and a quantity of cash. The inhabitants were very alert in saving the cargo, which is now in the care of the custom-house officers at Beaufort.

The conduct of Round has given cause of suspicion that he had not acted honestly (his story and that of the lad disagreeing in many respects) and as he had left the vessel, sails, rigging, &c. and hired horses under pretence of coming to this town, the inspector of Beaufort came last night in pursuit of him. He was this morning apprehended and carried before Judge Sitgreaves, who, after examining him thought proper to commit him to gaol. Among his baggage were found twelve hundred dollars and some cloathes, which he said belonged to the captain.

He says the schooner is called the Polly, belongs to Brown, Francis, & Co. and was commanded by Capt. Richard Low; that they sailed to the West-Indies, loaded with horses, mules, beef, fish, nankeens and thirty-two chests of tea—that while they were lying in Eustatia road, he supposes the cable was cut by a Spanish drogger who was near him, the captain being then ashore; that he sent the boy and all the hands, but this lad, ashore for the captain; but the wind beginning to blow fresh he was not able to keep the vessel near that island, or making any of the neighbouring ones, and that he then steered for the continent and came to anchor near where the vessel was afterwards lost.

On his way from Beaufort, it is said, he inquired the way to the Ohio, and when he was in this town wanted to get to Norfolk. There was no log-book or other paper found on board the vessel.

The money is lodged at the custom-house in Newbern, and the vessel is ordered to be sold for the benefit of the owners.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, holden at Taunton, was tried last Thursday the Cause, William Gordon, of New-Bedford, against Caleb Gardner and John Stanton, of Newport.—This was a popular action, grounded on the law of that Commonwealth, for preventing the Slave-Trade. The plaintiff in his writ demanded 5000l. forfeited for the exportation of 100 Africans to the West-Indies as slaves, and 200l. forfeited for the vessel employed in the voyage. The former demand, in pursuance of the advice of the Abolition Society in this town, was relinquished, and on the latter a verdict was obtained by the plaintiff. This mild and humane procedure on the part of the Society must evince, that their object was more to give sanction and efficacy to the law, than to mulct the violators thereof.—The charges from the court to the jury in this cause deserve to have been written in letters of gold. Such Judges are a terror to evil-doers, and a glory to a Commonwealth.

BOSTON, October 24.

The limited number of shares in the BOSTON TONTINE, (amounting to 100,000) having been subscribed, the subscription books were closed on Friday.

Friday arrived from France, Burril Carnes, Esq. Consul of the United States, for the port of Nantz. This gentleman left Nantz the 16th of September, at which time the King had not assented to the Constitution.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, of Sept. 17th, received by a late arrival in this town.

"The prospect of peace amongst us does not yet make its appearance. A long time, perhaps some months, will elapse before this happy event will be accomplished: and years will roll over before the colony will be restored to the happy and prosperous state in which it was five weeks ago. Destruction has gone through the greatest

part of this quarter of the colony, and threatens daily to complete the ruin of the whole. The efforts of the government to stop the ravages of the negroes have not been effectual, and they every night commit some depredations and murders upon those plantations which are not yet destroyed."

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 20.

Died at Fishkill, about the 2d instant, Frederick Harpel, a German, who served in the capacity of a dragoon at the commencement of Queen Ann's war; and was, from the calculations he made, about 120 years of age when he departed this life—through the whole course of which, he enjoyed a perfect state of health, and was remarkable for his frugality and industry, till a few months before his death.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1791.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded from their Chamber of Congress to the House of the President of the United States, where the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, was delivered by the Vice-President:—

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received with the highest satisfaction, the assurances of public prosperity contained in your speech to both houses: the multiplied blessings of Providence have not escaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence are conspicuous and important, and the pleasure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your assurance of those further communications which shall confirm their existence, and indicate their source.

Whilst we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that has produced them, and we participate the hope that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the measures of government may equally embrace the security of our frontiers, and the general interests of humanity; our solicitude to obtain, will enure our zealous attention, to an object so warmly espoused by the principles of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honor and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration; we are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness, by the belief, that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert, and by a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

To which the President made the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,

THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honour and the happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favorable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good, which are enured by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. Smith and Mr. Niles, Members from Vermont, Mr. Barnwell, from South-Carolina, Mr. Groves, from North Carolina, and Mr. Sheredine, from Maryland, took their seats this day.

Sundry petitions from persons praying compensations, pensions, &c. for services and disabilities, were presented by several members—read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A memorial of Joseph Seraki, a Roman artist, was read, praying the patronage of Congress in a design for executing a monument commemorative of the American Revolution—this memorial was accompanied by a description of the proposed monument—laid on the table.

The petition of Richard Blacklege, presented by Mr. Williamson, on motion of that gentleman, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In committee of the whole, on the schedule of the whole number of persons in the United States. Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that there were two objects which presented for the attention of the committee on this occasion; the first, the apportionment of the ratio of representation—the other, the situation of the census as it respects the State of South Carolina—both of them important.—Mr. Lawrence proposed a resolution in regard to the first—That till the time of the next enumeration, the number of Representatives shall be one to every thirty thousand inhabitants. He further observed, that the census of South-Carolina not

being completed, and returns made within the time limited by law, it remains that some provision on that subject should be made—but as he supposed the gentlemen from that State would make a proposition to the house, he should wave any further remarks for the present. He concluded by repeating his motion, that the ratio of representation should be one for every thirty thousand.

Mr. Livermore said he was apprehensive the motion would be premature, till the fate of an amendment to the constitution proposed to the people, was known; that amendment says that the ratio of representation shall be one to every 30,000 persons, till the number of Representatives amounts to 100—after which the ratio is to be one to 40,000—if this amendment is agreed to, the resolution on the table will contravene its operation; if that amendment is not adopted (and said he, I heartily wish it never may be) we should on the proposition now moved, have a larger house than that amendment contemplated; he was opposed to so large a number of representatives as would be consequent on the plan proposed, and concluded by enquiring whether the above amendment had been adopted by the requisite number of the Legislatures.

On examination it did not appear that a sufficient number of the States had made returns respecting the amendments to determine the question.

Mr. Sedgwick said the Constitution had provided that the number of Representatives should not exceed one for every 30,000, but Congress may encrease the number of constituents of each member; he read the result of a calculation of the number of Representatives which would be returned on a supposition of there being one to 30, 33, 34 and 40 thousand persons—according to the present census, supposing South-Carolina to contain 240,000 persons—30 thousand would give 110—33, 104, 34, 100, and 40 thousand, 82 members.

Judging from the sense of the people, so far as it could be collected from what had been done respecting the proposed amendment on this subject, he was of opinion that the ratio which would meet the general approbation was that which would give about 100 members in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of a ratio which would give the smallest number that was mentioned by the gentleman last speaking.

Mr. White said, that the general sentiment of the people was perhaps more fully known on the subject before the committee, than on any other that can come before them. Among the objections to the Constitution, the smallness of the representation was very generally objected to. An encrease of the number of this house is expected—it has been said by the enemies of the Constitution that Congress will never consent that there shall be a Representative for every 30,000 persons. The time is now come when the question is to be determined—and I hope, said Mr. White, that Congress will act with the utmost liberality on the occasion—and that they will not diminish the number of Representatives.

Mr. Dayton said he considered the subject in a different light from the gentleman last speaking. He supposed the sense of the people at the present day was opposed to a great increase of the number of Representatives—he thought that one to 40,000 persons would give the most eligible number, but was willing to meet the gentleman half way, and moved to insert the word *five* between "thirty and thousand," in the resolution.

Mr. White explained himself as referring particularly to the time when the Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Seney observed, that the subject was too important, in his opinion, to come to a sudden decision upon, especially as many of the members of the house had not arrived.

He moved therefore that the committee should rise, report, and ask leave to sit again. The committee accordingly rose.

Mr. Smith, (S.C.) laid on the table a resolution for extending the time allowed for making a return of the census of South-Carolina.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion respecting persons who flee from justice, &c. laid on the table last Friday, was committed to Messrs. Sedgwick, Bourne (M.) and White.

Messrs. Ames, Dayton, Brown, Fitzsimons and Tucker, were appointed a committee to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of the house.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wadsworth, Smith (S.C.) and Sylvester, was appointed to report a bill for the relief of widows and orphans in certain cases.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Wayne, member from Georgia, and Mr. Parker, from Virginia, took their seats this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating the arrangement made in respect to the division of the United States into districts and surveys, appointment of inspectors, and compensations to officers, pursuant to the law, laying duties on distilled spirits, &c.—Also a

copy of the presentment of the grand jury of the federal court for the district of South-Carolina, in which the causes are stated which prevented the completion of the census of that State within the time limited by law.

These papers being read, the motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) for allowing further time to complete the enumeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, was taken into consideration, and agreed to—and Messrs. Smith, Boudinot and Venable, appointed a committee to prepare a bill accordingly.

Sundry petitions for compensations, pensions, &c. were read, and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Muhlenberg of the Committee appointed to report such standing rules and orders as may be proper to be observed by the house; brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne (R. I.) moved the following resolution, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House, the amount of the subscriptions to the public loan, made pursuant to the act making provision for the public debt—as well in the evidences of the domestic debt of the United States as those of the debts of the respective States—the amount that remains unsubscribed; also such measures as he may think expedient to be adopted to complete the object of the Law; this resolution was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day on the President's Speech. The Speech being read by the Clerk, the following articles recommended to the attention of the House, on motion of several members were respectively referred to committees, who were directed to report a bill or bills making provision in the several cases, viz.

That which relates to trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, was referred to Messrs. White, Lawrence and Key.

That part of the Speech respecting the Militia, Magazines and Armies, was committed to Messrs. Wadsworth, Dayton, Giles, Ward, Gordon, Wayne and Steele.

The paragraph respecting the operation of the Law laying duties on distilled spirits gave rise to a motion that a committee should be appointed to report the inconveniences attending the execution of that law, &c. this motion occasioned some debate and was eventually withdrawn—and a motion that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House any information he may have received of difficulties which have occurred in the execution of that law was adopted.

The motion for a reference to a committee was renewed by Mr. Vining, and after some discussion was lost.

The article respecting the sale of the vacant lands of the United States was committed to Mr. Williamson, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. White.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported a bill allowing further time for completing the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State of South-Carolina—this was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. Adjourned.

The following address was delivered by the Speaker to the House, on his taking the chair:—

GENTLEMEN,
I FIND myself unable to express to you the full sense I have of the distinguished honor you have done me in the choice of your Speaker.

The diffidence I feel in my abilities to discharge, with propriety, the duties of the chair, is almost insuperable in my own mind. But encouraged by the known candor of this honorable body, and depending, as I think I may confidently do, on the kind assistance of each individual in it, I shall enter on its duties, with full assurances to you, gentlemen, that I shall endeavour to conduct myself with that impartiality, integrity and assiduity, which become the conspicuous station in which you have been pleased to place me.

Philadelphia, November 2.

Monday a person was brought before the Mayor of this city, on suspicion of having been concerned in the late attempts to burn Philadelphia—he was, after examination, committed to jail.

The brig Hetty, Capt. Cloufer, arrived here on Monday, from Cape-Francois. Captain Cloufer left the Cape the 6th instant, and contradicts the extract of a letter from New-York, published in several papers.

When Capt. Cloufer failed, the Negroes continued obstinate—they refused all terms of accommodation, but that of *equal liberty*—and the several attempts made to defeat them had proved fruitless.

His Excellency WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq. is unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Chew, Esq. one of the Judges, and President of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of this Commonwealth.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince say, that upwards of 20,000 Negroes have risen and are encamped in that quarter. The price of flour is limited to 8 dollars. Provisions plenty.

Last Saturday arrived in the ship Delaware, Art, from Charleston, Maj. Gen. Wayne, Mr. Gouverneur, Mr. Pelletie, and two other passengers.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 500 dollars for apprehending any of the persons concerned in lately setting fire to sundry stables in this city. In addition to the above, a few private citizens have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the same purpose.

NATIONAL BANK.

Saturday last the Directors of the Bank of the United States proceeded to the choice of a Cashier, and on counting the ballots, a large majority was found in favor of John Kean, Esq. of South-Carolina—whereupon he was declared duly elected Cashier of the said Bank.

The popularity of this cement of the Union—the liberal principles on which it is bottomed—and the respectability of the gentlemen who are appointed to offices in it, must render the institution highly beneficial to the people, and government of the United States; and will command the confidence of capitalists in Europe—whose property cannot be as safe in the confusion which perpetually reigns there, as in this tranquil country.

SCIOTO.

A gentleman just arrived from Gallipolis, the new French settlement on the Scioto, communicates the following information from that quarter. The original number of the settlers has greatly decreased: Owing to various disappointments some have returned. These had chiefly

carried with them a numerous train of dependants; who soon found that in a new country, where industry is the best recommendation, they could live independent and as well as their masters, and consequently left them almost to a man, to seek their fortune in that extensive country. Thus the colony suffered a considerable diminution, and this desertion on the other hand, was one of the causes that drove the wealthy part of the settlers to France again. The number now remaining, about 320, appear well pleased with their situation and determined to persevere. They have not in a single instance been molested by the Indians, who are often seen crossing from their side of the river to commit depredations on the American settlement immediately opposite to them.

The country there abounds with the greatest quantity and variety of game imaginable, and the river is well stored with fish of different kinds. The soil is surprisingly fertile; less than half an acre has been known to produce 67 bushels of Indian corn.

These new settlers have cleared about 590 acres of land, and are every day making improvements. A few years promise to render it a settlement of the first importance. Its particular situation on the Ohio, greatly favours an increase, and we may in a short time expect to see it a second Kentucky.

The settlers now there are chiefly men of industry, and many persons of talents and education. Perhaps more insight into the Botany Mineralogy, and Antiquities of our country may be expected from their labors, than from any source whatever. They have among them an excellent botanist, an eminent mineralogist and natural philosopher; who, however, have wisely resolved in the infancy of their colony to handle the ax and guide the plough, and to be at first rather attentive to improving the surface than searching into the bowels, and less anxious to discover new and curious plants than to introduce useful ones. Indeed their exertions in this way have already produced gardens abounding with all kinds of vegetables in the highest perfection. From the month of May they already begin to furnish a plentiful supply for their tables. Steps are taking to introduce fruit trees, to the growth of which the climate and soil is very favourable.

General Advertiser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent observes, that present appearances in the National Legislature, presage an harmonious session. The general happiness diffused over the face of our country, is traced by every man to its proper source—the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The administration of the general government has been peculiarly subservient to the best interests of our country—Such republican principles form the distinguished features of every public address and communication from our civil fathers—that posterity will quote them as the oracles of freedom. On the sure basis of public faith, credit and confidence, is raised such a system of industry, energy and enterprise among the people, as will in its effects astonish mankind. The present session of Congress therefore will, in all probability, proceed with that promptitude and decision in completing what remains to be finished, and in developing and applying the principles of the Constitution to the public exigencies, which is inspired by the unparalleled success with which the measures of their predecessors have been crowned.

A correspondent observes, that among the various and very important objects recommended to the attention of Congress by the President of the United States, the lineaments of distinguished patriotism are most forcibly portrayed on the article respecting the disseminating of knowledge and information among the people.

Government is made for the PEOPLE—it is therefore essential to its support and preservation, in connection with any degree of Freedom, that they should know and approve of the reasons and principles on which its measures are founded.—It is apparent from all the ordinances of the old Congress respecting the Post-Office, that letters only are contemplated in all the arrangements that have heretofore been made—but says our correspondent it is in vain to consult the interests of any particular class of men, without a proper attention to the means of enlightening and satisfying the great body of our citizens—the security of property, the prosperity of trade and commerce, and the enjoyment of all our civil rights, and of every blessing of society, depend on the tranquil and efficient operation of the general government—this again depends on public opinion—that opinion, enlightened and unprejudiced by misinformation, and misrepresentation, will eternally be in favor of a wise and just administration.—How worthy then of that wisdom, which the world hath celebrated, to take the most effectual measures to ensure this great and important object

As experience is our best teacher, it would be an useful employment to compare the situation of the State Governments, at this moment, with the apprehensions entertained by their friends before the adoption of the national Constitution. Instead of being crushed and rendered insignificant, as it was pretended they would be, there is not a Government that has not been a gainer by the new plan of Government, in point of wealth and power. The treasuries of New-York and Pennsylvania are full, and indeed overflowing into the most useful channels. The contrast of the years 1787 and 1791, forms the eulogium of the present Government of the United States. After considering facts, we may indulge conjectures—What more fatal blow could be given to the respective State Governments, especially to the small States, than weakening the government and union of the whole body politic. It becomes us to judge, therefore, whether a zeal for the State Governments is properly directed, when it is made use of either to narrow the bounds and to impair the force of the general authority, or to make encroachments on Congress to the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

We are one—by pretending to be more, we shall be in danger of becoming nothing.

It is called puffing to remark in the papers upon the prosperity of our country. But truth is not puffing. Did any country ever prosper more? Did our own ever prosper so fast as of late? The sense of that prosperity makes us all happy. And when we see by the papers that the sentiment is universal, and is felt at the same moment by our fellow-citizens, we indulge a double satisfaction, and we indulge it without restraint. There is not one social sentiment that is not worth nursing. When men are brought to live and think together, they will become better and happier. What sentiment affords more pleasure than the love of our country—it is an enlarged self love that embraces first our country, and next the world.

Ignorance is the enemy of mankind. Why is not mankind the enemy of ignorance? Why is not all the virtue and wisdom in the world employed against the common enemy? Perhaps it is: but the sufferers loath their physic, and are jealous of their physicians. The men of worth and talents are called Aristocrats, and are pointed out as the enemies of the country. Yet such men are found the foremost in every attempt to confer knowledge, or power, which is the same thing, on the body of the people. Divines talk about the millennium—it will never come till ignorance is gone. Knowledge, the knowledge of the body of the people, is worth more than it would cost, and more than it is valued at. Learning has not yet had credit for half the good it has done, and still less for what it is capable of doing. It is time to provide for it.

It is agreed that men are what education makes them. Why then do we neglect to provide for it? Why do we not enjoin it by law upon cities and districts of country to support free schools, as it is practised in New-England? It is doing more than Sparta did to make the youth the children of the public. The uses of this provision cannot be numbered—still less can they be estimated. It is probable, that during 20 ages, time will continue to disclose new advantages, resulting from proper establishments for instructing the great body of the people. Who can say how many vices will be eradicated, how many social habits will be formed. The rich can buy learning—it is a luxury. But to the poor it is a necessity, and to them, O Americans, it is denied. Let this reproach be wiped off. We are proud of our cities, of their wealth and extent, their public works, and edifices—we make a parade of our luxury—and shall we not blush at the degraded state of great numbers of the laboring poor! What the town of Boston has done to remove this stigma, deserves to be read.

An Albany paper, received by yesterday's post, gives an account of the murder of CORNELIUS HOOVER, Esq. Sheriff of Columbia County—by a party of 50 men, disguised as savages, who started up from an ambush and fired a volley, by which the above gentleman was killed on the spot. Particulars of this affair in our next.

Died, in Charleston (S. C.) Doctor BUDN, for many years an eminent Physician of that place.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	Carle,	Charleston
Birmingham,	Parker,	Vigo
Thetis,	Bird,	Liverpool
Brig Maria,	Hoves,	Boston
Hamilton,	Vanburg,	Tobago
Sally,	Barnes,	Bristol
Swallow,	Snowden,	Boston
Newton,	Hawkins,	St. Croix.
Hetty,	Cloufer,	Cape-Francois
Schooner Alexandria,	Town,	Port-au-Prince
Betsey,	Crawford,	Ditto
Diligence,	Drummond,	St. Thomas
Sloop Maria,	Burrows,	Ditto
William,	Lint,	Newbury-Port

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/6	pr. £.
3 pr. Cents	12/3	107½ pr. cent.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	13/3	61½ do.
		66½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	17/8	88½ do.
Indents	11/	55 do.
Bank Subscriptions,	145	Dollars.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 112, UNION-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, until 5 o'clock P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concord antia Lat. Concord antia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis, Biblia Junii et Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scalpula—Phavorini—Martini—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannica, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Cicero's op. om. Caesar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY, (law &c.) October 31.

MOON-LIGHT.

[From 'Anthologia, or a Collection of Flowers, in Blank verse, by the Rev. Philip Brocbridge Homer.]

HERE on this bank, while shine the stars so clear,
Come, Lucy, let us sit. How tranquil seems
All nature! With what mildness from above
Yon regent of the night, looks down on earth
And gives to every herb, tree, plant, and field,
A softer green! Mark now her virgin front.
How calm she looks, how open, and how pure;
Nor, Lucy, on thy paler beauty dwells
Left sweet serenity. As pure art thou,
As frank, and as benignant as the light
Of that fair planet, when no vapour thin,
Flitting o'er ether, tarnishes her face
With momentary dimness. She, bright Queen
Of all those starry gems which deck this vault
Magnificently built, her silver horn
Monthly replenishes. From that strong blaze
Of unexhausted glory, whose quick heat
Invigorates the world, she still relumes
Her darken'd countenance. But, Lucy, thou,
When time shall steal those youthful charms away,
From what full fountain of immortal grace,
What fun of beauty, shalt thou then repair
Thy form's diminish'd elegance? Alas!
That female lustre, fairer than all stars,
And dearer than the light which rules the day,
Should know no second rising: that once set,
Nor months, nor years, nor ages can recall it.
But turn now, Lucy, and survey that cloud
Which comes in gloomiest majesty along
To shroud the imperial moon. Its envious shade
Now creeps upon her argent disk, and now
Blots it quite out from heaven. With such stealth
Malice her thick and baleful darkness draws
O'er lucid virtue, and beneath that veil
Would hide it ever. But as now that cloud
Sails on, and back restores the radiant moon
To man's desiring eyes, so pass the mists
With which fell Envy labors to conceal
The merit she abhors. Thus transient too
Was that dread storm which, sweeping by the throne
Of England, shook this kingdom with dismay;
Till rising from the black portentous night
Which hung upon his beams, our leading star
Once more diffus'd upon these joyous realms
The sweetest influence of his sober flame.

PRINTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE subscribers to the Prints of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the attack of Quebec, are informed, that Etchings of those Prints are to be seen at Mr. ANTHONY'S, Jeweller, in Market-street—(where may also be seen an Etching of Mr. COPLEY'S celebrated Print of the Death of Lord CHATHAM.)

The subscription for this work (which has hitherto been confined to America) will be opened on the 1st of January next, in the principal cities of Europe: Those Gentlemen therefore who may wish to possess early, and of course valuable impressions, are requested to avail themselves of this interval, in which a preference is still given to America.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. TRUMBULL, and by Mr. ANTHONY, Jeweller, Philadelphia; Mr. DANIEL PENFIELD, Water-street, New-York; Mr. WILLIAM YAYNE, Boston; and Mr. R. HAZLEHURST, Charleston, South-Carolina.

The price to subscribers is Three Guineas for each Print—one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder when the Prints shall be delivered.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1791.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS SECOND.

THIS Class will positively commence drawing on Thursday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.—The Managers pledge themselves that no consideration whatever shall induce them to postpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boston, October 15, 1791.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the Public Debt of the Union, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange negotiated; Merchandise of all sorts bought and sold on Commission, and all other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (epiD)

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, Carter's Alley.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved style, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practising will be attended with no expense.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN PINTARD,
SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,

at the following rates:
ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-Street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [cp2m]

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.—Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [epf]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of Nathaniel Wickliff, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ankles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHLOP, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (awgw)

HOLY BIBLE.—Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at Worcester, or to him and Company at Boston, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

WANTED, A NUMBER OF

Journeymen Cordwainers,

Who will find constant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Master Cordwainers of the City of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1791. [epf]

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

October 7, 1791.

The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Monday in November next.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.
NOVEMBER 1.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS pr. lb. 7d	Porter, American pr. doz. 10/6
Allum, English, pr. cwt. 30s	Pitch, pr. bbl. 13s 1/2
Ditto, Roch pr. lb. 10d	Pork, Burlington, 90s 100s
Aches, pot, per ton, 37l 10s	—Lower county 90s
—Pearl, 50l	—Carolina 90s
Arrack pr. gall. 10s 12s 6d	Peas, Albany 70s
Brandy, common, 8s 4d	Pepper, pr. lb. 5s 6d
—Cogniac 10s	Pimento 3s 9d
Braziletto, pr. ton. 12l 15s	Rice pr. cwt. 11s 6d
Bricks pr. M 30s to 37s 6d	Rosin pr. bbl. 21s 6d
Bread, ship pr. cwt. 15s	Raisins, best, pr. keg 18s 9d
Ditto, pilot 27s 6d	Ditto pr. jar 7s 1/2
Ditto, small water 40s 45s	Ditto pr. box 3s 1/2
Beer, American, in bot. } 10/6	Jamaica pr. gall. 6s 9d
pr. doz. bot. incl. } 35s	Antigua 6s 6d
pr. bbl. 67s 4d	Windward 5s 6d
Oak pr. M feet, 100s	Barbadoes 5s 6d
Merch. pine 3l	Country, N. E. 4s
Sap, do. 8s	Tafia 2s 1/2
—N. Eng. 100s	Sassafras pr. ton 45s 60s
Cedar 100s	Salt petre, pr. cwt. 4l 10s 3/4

The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.

Brimstone in rolls pr. cwt. 26s Shot 50s || Irish pr. bbl. 60s | German pr. cwt. 65s 70s |
Boston 52s 6d	English, blistered 75s
Country 16d	American pr. ton 40l 60l
Butter pr. lb. 10d	Crowley's pr. bag. 80s
—in kegs 10d	Snake root pr. lb. 11s 6d
Cedar, redumber pr. foot 2s 1/2	Soap, Common 6d 6d
Chocolate pr. lb. 13d	—Brown 6d
Coal pr. bushel 15s 6d	—Caltile 10d 1/2
Coffee pr. lb. 14d	Starch 4d 6d
Cinnamon 18s 20s	Snuff 1s 6d 2s 1/2
Cheese, English 1s 5d	Spermaceti, refined, 3s 10d
—Country 9d	Sail Cloth, English, } 1s 6d 2s 1/2
Sper. pr. lb. 3s 2d	pr. yard, } 2s 3d
Wax 4s 3d	—Boston, No. 1. 2s 3d
Myrtle Wax 12d	—No. 11. 2s 1/2
Mould, tallow 12d	Russia sheeting, pr. p. 90s
Dipped 9d 1/2	Lump, pr. lb. 11s 6d
Cotton 2s 1/2	Loaf, single refined 11s 6d
Curants 1s	Ditto, double do. 21s 6d
Cloves 9s	Havannah, white 17d
Copperas pr. cwt. 14s	Ditto, brown, 11d
Cordage 60s 62s 6d	Muscovada, pr. cwt. 105s
Cocoa 80s	Spirits Turpentine pr. gall. 3s
Duck, Russia, pr. piece 80s	Allum pr. bush. 2s 1/2
—Ravens 67s 72s 6d	Liverpool 2s 1/2
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl. 37s 6d	Cadiz 1s 10d
—Common, 35s	—Lisbon 2s
—Bur middlings, best 33s	Ship build. W.O. frames } 90s
—Middlings 24s	p. ton, } 100s
—Ship-stuff pr. cwt. 7s 6d	Do. L.O. & red C. do. 6l 6s 1/2
Flax pr. lb. 9d	Shingles, short, p. M. 22s 1/2
Fullic pr. ton, 135s 150s	—long dressed 37s 6d
Feathers pr. lb. 3s	Scantling, heart, 80s 100s
Flaxseed pr. bush. 5s 6d	—Sap 50s 55s
Glue, pr. cwt. 7l 10s 8l	Pipe pr. 1200 pieces 60s
Ginger, white race 6s	W. O. hoghead 7l 2s 6d
Ditto, common 50s	R. O. do. 7l 6s 3d
Ditto, ground pr. lb. 9d	Leogan 6l
Ginseng, 1/6 1/10	Barrel 3l 15s
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. } 30s	Heading 8l
quarter cask, } 30s	Otter, best pr. piece 30s
Ditto, fine glazed 30s	Minks 12s 6d 3s
Gin, Holland, pr. gall. 6s	Fox, grey 3s
Do. pr. cask, 32s 6d	—red 4s 8d 4
Wheat pr. bush 7s 9d	Martins 2s 7s 6d
Rye 3s 9d	Fishers 2s 6d 3s
Oats 1s 6d	Bears 2s 6d 2s 5s
Indian corn 3s 6d	Racoons 2s 5s
Barley 4s 8d	Musk-rats 9d 11s 8d
—Best shelled pr. lb. 3d	Beaver, pr. lb. 7s 6d 10s
Buckwheat 2s 6d	Deer, in hair 1s 6d 2s 3d
Hemp, for, pr. ton, 45s 53l	Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl. 7/6
American, pr. lb. 4d	—Carolina, 32 gal. 10s
Hoghead hoops, pr. M 5s 6d	Turpentine pr. bbl. 12s 15s
Herrings, pr. bbl. 18s 20s	James R. new best 28s
Hides, raw pr. lb. 9d 10d	—inferior 20s 1/2 6d
Hops 2s	—old 35s
Indigo, French, 10s	Rappahannock 18s 9d 2s 6d
—Carolina 3s 7s	Colo. Maryland 50s 60s
Irons, sad pr. cwt. 50s	Dark 19s 6d
Castings 22s 6d 30s	Long-leaf 19s 6d
Bar pr. ton, 29s 32l	Eastern-shore 15s 17s 6d
Pig 10l	Carolina, new 22s 6d
Sheet 6s 1/2	—old 22s 6d 2s 1/2
Nail rods 36l	Hylon pr. lb. 7s 8d 9d
Junk, pr. cwt. 10s 40s	Hylon sk n, 4s 6s 6d
Lard, hogs 9d 10d	Souchong, 3s 6d 7s
Lead in pigs 40s 42s 6d	Congo, 3s 4d 3s 9d
—in bars 50s	Bohea, 2s 9d
Lead, white 75s 80s	Tallow, refined 8s 1/2
—red 50s	Tin pr. box, 100s
Leather, foal pr. lb. 1s 4d 1s 6d	Verdigrease pr. lb. 3s 6d 4s
Lignum vitæ pr. ton 42s 45s	Vermillion, 12s
Logwood 7l 5s 8l	Varnish, 2s 6d
Mcal, Indian, pr. bbl. 19s	—
—Rye 20s	—
Mackarel, best 60s 67s 6d	—
—Common 26s	—
Mace pr. lb. 55s	—
Mustard 2s 4d	—
Madder, best 15d 18d	—
Molasses pr. gall. 3s 2d 3s 5d	—
Marble, wrought, pr. foot, 14s	—
Mast spars 2s 6d 5s	—
Mahogany 8d 10d	—
Nutmegs pr. lb. 67s 6d	—
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—8d 8 1/2 d 9d	—
—Linseed, pr. gall. 3s 9d	—
Train 1s 10d 2s	—
Spermaceti 1s 6d 2s	—
Whale 1s 6d 2s	—
Olive 6s 6d	—
Ditto pr. cask 18s 9d	—
Best sweet in } 75s	—
flasks, pr. box, } 37s 6d	—
—baskets 12 bottles 37s 6d	—
Oak timber pr. ton 38s	—
Porter pr. bl. 40s	—
—London, pr. doz. 12s 6d 15s	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	
90 days, 71s	
Ditto 60 days, 72s	
Ditto 30 days, 73s	
Amsterdam, 60 days,	
pr. guilders, 2s 11d 3s	
30 days, 3s 4d	
Government bills, drawn at 10	
days per 11 guilders, 33s 1/2.	

A DVERTISE MENT.

BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE." From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.

The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.